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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JEFFERSON D. GRIFFITH,
Medical Director First Brigade, N. G. Mo.
President.

Kansas City Book
OF THE
EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE



Association of Military Surgeons

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

June 1st to 3d,
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THE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES—ITS OFFICERS AND SOME SHORT BIOGRAPH- ICAL SKETCHES.

“ A body of military men, clothed in uniform, bearing military designation, wearing upon their breasts the insignia of military service afield and afloat, yet who are all doctors, as well as generals, colonels, commanders, majors, lieutenants, and the like.”

Thus the Association of Military Surgeons is likely to appear to the casual observer, and the above terse sentence, from the address of a former President of the Association, may appeal to the unthinking, or the carping critic, as a complete exposition of the soldier-doctor, especially of the citizen-soldiery, “ all fuss and feathers,” but the reasoning mind will see, in this bringing together of much that is best in the world of the science of medicine and surgery, an evidence of the growth of humanity and patriotism, a body of men with trained intellects, bending their efforts towards mitigating the ills and sufferings of their fellow-man, and at the same time willing to follow him into whatever danger or peril his country calls him.

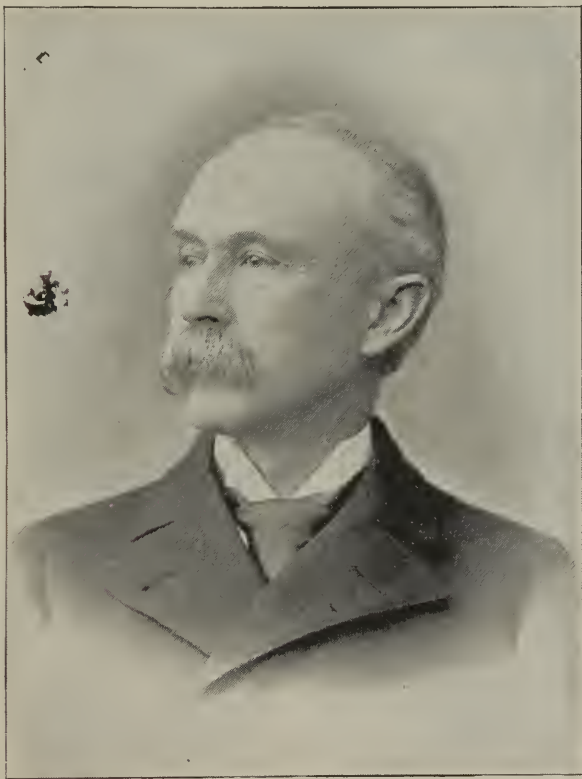
The millennium has not been reached, and until it is, war will be ever imminent, the nations of the earth, through the ingenuity of man, be ever devising new engines of destruction and progressing in the art of using them, and the soldier-doctor must be likewise alert in discovering, for the sake of humanity, means for the relief of the dying and preservation of life in the wounded.

“ In time of peace, prepare for war,” applies no less to the surgeon than to the combatant, and to-day, just as the world stands armed and newly equipped, with weapons more



MEDICAL DIRECTOR (COMMODORE) ALBERT L. GIHON, U. S. N. (Retired).
Ex-President.

destructive, and better drilled in their use, the surgeon³ is studying their capacity for damage and planning means of palliation and relief.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEO. M. STERNBERG,
Surgeon-General U. S. Army.
Ex-President.

War itself may not be, and is not, an evidence of civilization, but the growth of the science of medicine and its appli-

cation on the field of battle, and the universal recognition of the surgeon as a non-combatant knight-errant of mercy, is.

The red cross of the hospital corps is the badge of mercy that has brought relief to the hearts of many fallen in the wake of the rushing column, in the face of the advancing enemy, or the scourge-swept, pestilence-stricken community.

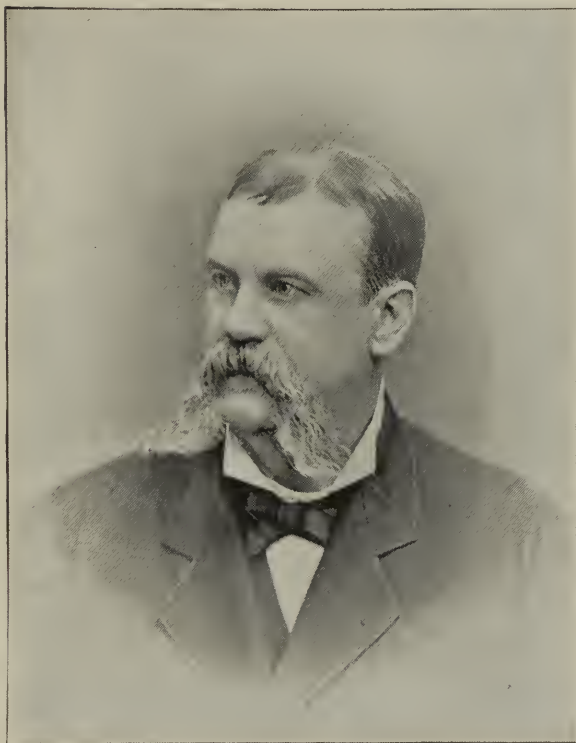
The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States was originally organized as the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, but its founder, General Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, builded more wisely than he knew, and it was but a short time until, under the more comprehensive title, were welcomed the medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital Service, until now, with its growing list of active members at home and its associate and corresponding members abroad, it has become the most distinctive and comprehensive organization in the world, of its kind.

Each succeeding meeting has but served to prove the wisdom of its founder, each showing a growth, not only in membership, but in interest and activity in developing the purposes of its organization.

The following tables of the Secretary of the Association are sufficient evidence of the above statement, showing as they do the number of pages of each succeeding volume and the number of papers contained in each, also the number of members at the date of issue :

Volume.	Pages.	Papers.	Members.
1	31	2	62
2	180	10	109
3	264	17	183
4	712	37	274
5	530	36	342
6	442	24	406
7	710	47	421

Any table, however, would be inadequate to furnish an idea of the scope of intellectual activity displayed. Nothing



COLONEL LOUIS W. READ,
Surgeon-General N. G. Pa.
Ex-President.

short of the magnificent volume of the Proceedings, under the able editorship of the Secretary and Editor, would do justice to the work of the Association at its last meeting, at Columbus, Ohio.

The inventive genius, developed under the stimulus of the general enthusiasm, has produced many appliances useful to the surgeon and beneficial to the hospital generally, that

must, at least to some extent, lessen the horrors of war and alleviate the discomforts of the soldier in active service.

In showing progress and general prosperity, the meeting at Columbus was no exception to the rule, and the beautiful Capital City of that State "that makes a specialty of growing Presidential timber, and whose every citizen is, by nature, fitted for every office in the gift of the people," in her generous hospitality opened wide her gates in a welcome truly royal.

Her Committee of Arrangements, under the able leadership of Major Moore and Captain Pilcher, left little to be desired, except the wish that it might be continued indefinitely.

The culminating point of that meeting, to the Missouri delegation at any rate, was the election of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Griffith to the Presidency, and the naming of Kansas City as the next place of meeting.

The Army had been honored in the person of its Surgeon-General, the Navy in that of its senior Medical Director (ret.), and to the National Guard was due the office. Kansas City and Missouri will not admit an honor better bestowed than upon one of her favorite citizens.

The selection of Kansas City as the next meeting-place was a gracious compliment to the President-elect, and he, on behalf of her citizens, gave the assurance that she knew how to honor those who honored one of her sons. The Association and its friends will be received with true "Western" hospitality, and, as was promised, "the latch-string will be on the outside." The city is not unmindful of the responsibility that she has assumed, following as she does in the wake of such delightful entertainments as were offered by Columbus, Buffalo, Washington, and other older cities: but, at the risk of being thought presumptuous, and losing her well-earned reputation for modesty, she still offers the assurance that she knows no rival in hospitality.



COLONEL NICHOLAS SENN,
Surgeon-General Ill. N. G.
Founder and Ex-President.

An unusually large attendance is expected, the personal assurance of many, and the fact that the meeting occurs at the time when most of the members are beginning to think of a vacation after the arduous labors of the year, and the further fact that Kansas City is but a few hours' ride from Denver, where the meeting of the American Medical Association is to be held the following week, all favor such a result.

An especial invitation is extended the members of the Association to bring with them the ladies of their families; every provision has been made for their entertainment; local society will accord them a cordial welcome, and the daylight hours, occupied by the members with sessions of the Association, will not lack features of entertainment for them. The evenings will be given over to social functions, where both may meet and receive the hospitality of Kansas City society.

Of the scientific feature of the meeting little need be said; the papers to be presented and the character of their writers are too well known to need comment. That the objects for which the Association was organized will be advanced, let the past be an earnest of the future. At the last meeting officers from several foreign armies were present, and the part taken by them in the general discussions added not a little to the interest of the meeting, and the Committee of Arrangements, believing it well to encourage further attendance by representatives of other nations, instructed its Secretary to send invitations to the chief medical officer of every foreign power, asking them to send delegates to the next meeting of this Association. This has been done through the State Department, and it is expected that favorable responses will be had from many of them.

In an association composed of so many prominent gentlemen and surgeons of national repute, it is manifestly impossible to give the biography of all in a space to which this little book is necessarily limited, but something more than a

mere mention should be made of the executive officers, who are, in a great measure, responsible for the success of the meeting.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JEFFERSON D. GRIFFITH, MEDICAL
DIRECTOR FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. MO.

PRESIDENT.

Colonel Griffith, the President, was born in Jackson, Mississippi, February 12, 1850. His father was Brigadier-General Richard Griffith, of the Confederate Army, a warm and life-long friend of Jefferson Davis, his trusted companion in the Mexican War, and, it is related, commanded his regiment at Buena Vista, gallantly leading the charge that saved the day for the Americans. General Griffith was a "West Point man," an officer in the United States Army before the war, but believing, with many others, that his State had first claim to his allegiance, cast his lot with the Southern Confederacy, and, like many another gallant gentleman, gave his life for the "Lost Cause." On June 29th, at Savage Station, General Griffith was struck by a fragment of a burst shell, from which he died a few minutes after. He had ridden away from his staff for the purpose of obtaining a better view of the battle when the accident occurred. His eldest son was in the Confederate Army also, and was killed at Shiloh.

Dr. Griffith, although but a boy at the time of his father's death, had already shown evidence of the inherited martial spirit, and while he is silent on the subject himself, it is pretty well authenticated that his later interest in maneuvers of light artillery can be attributed to a taste acquired in the "Late War," in that arm of the service, presumably under Bledsoe.

It is not believed that his enlistment was sanctioned by his mother, or even known to her. At the close of the war he entered a drug store in Jackson, preparatory to the study

of medicine, which he began in 1868 in Bellevue Hospital College, and finished in the medical department of the University of New York in 1871. He had previously entered Bellevue Hospital (1870) as an *interne*, and was afterwards made house-surgeon of the third division of that celebrated institution.

In January, 1874, he came to Kansas City and entered into partnership with Dr. John W. Elston, another young physician, and both strangers in the West. This partnership lasted until 1877, since which time he has practiced alone. In 1874 he was given a lectureship in the Kansas City Medical College on physiology. Later he was made demonstrator of anatomy, and successively filled the chairs of physiology, anatomy and principles and practice of surgery, of which last chair he is the present incumbent.

He is also dean, at the present time, of the Kansas City Medical College and professor of oral surgery in the Kansas City Dental College.

He gave up the general practice of medicine in 1887, since confining himself to office practice and surgery. He is a firm advocate and believer in societies, and is a member of the following, in which he is an active participant: National Association of Railroad Surgeons, American Orthopedic Association, American Association of Gynecologists and Obstetricians, American Medical Association, Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Missouri Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Kansas City District Medical Association, Jackson County Medical Association, and Bellevue Hospital Alumni Association. He is surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital, consulting surgeon to the German Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad.

Since the first few years of his practice, Dr. Griffith has been a busy man, with little time for cultivating social graces,

although by nature most genial, hearty, and fond of the society of his fellow-kind. Loyalty to his profession and the prosecution of its study in its ever unfolding and enlarging fields of labor prohibits his devotion to society. His selection as presiding officer of the Association of Military Surgeons was a graceful recognition of an able man and an active participant in its work. No better evidence of his devotion to its interests need be mentioned than the persistent and energetic manner in which he has prosecuted the series of experiments with the new Springfield rifle, to which he was assigned by General Senn at one of the early meetings of the Association.

During the past summer he opened correspondence with the ordnance department of the United States Navy, which resulted in the loan of a number of the 6 m-m navy rifles, and the early days of the year '98 found him again at Fort Riley, repeating his former experiments with the gun of smaller calibre. Of his time and means he has contributed freely, sparing nothing, not even his friends, that his work might be well done. Should his enthusiasm prove contagious, a most successful meeting must be the result.

Dr. Griffith has always been possessed with a fondness for military affairs. Perhaps the seeds were sown during the last days of the "Late Unpleasantness," that have since developed into fruition, and being a physician, his attention was naturally directed to the medical department of military life. His first connection with the National Guard dates from February 10, 1886, from which time he served as assistant surgeon and first lieutenant (not commissioned) of the First Battalion, National Guard of Missouri, until May 7th of the same year. At that time he was commissioned surgeon and major and assigned to the Third Regiment.

In March, 1889, by Gov. D. R. Francis he was commissioned Surgeon-General of Missouri. On the expiration of the gubernatorial term of Gov. Francis he resigned his commission and be-

came a volunteer aide on the staff of the First Brigade, National Guard of Missouri. On May 4, 1897, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and medical director of the above command, and has attended every encampment in the State since, and is bringing to the organization of his department the same energy that characterizes his busy life.



MAJOR JOHN VAN RENSSLAER HOFF,
Surgeon U. S. Army.
First Vice-President.

MAJOR JOHN VAN RENSSLAER HOFF, SURGEON U. S. ARMY.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

The election of Major Hoff to the office of First Vice-President was in the nature of a promotion, he having filled the position of Second Vice-President during the previous year.

Major Hoff is well known to the older members of the Association and to his many army friends. The newer members and those from other departments of service have learned much of his worth as a member of the Association from the able biographical sketch in the "Columbus Book," by Captain James E. Pilcher.

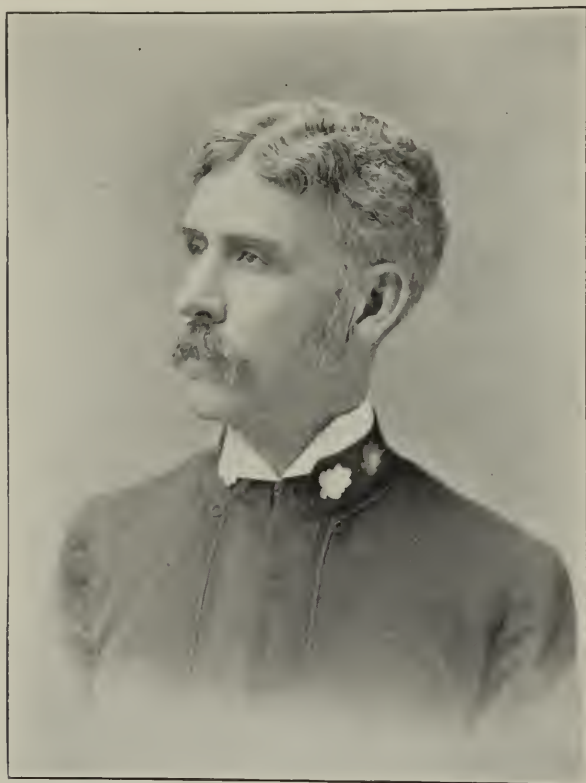
MEDICAL INSPECTOR JOHN C. WISE, U. S. NAVY.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The selection of Inspector Wise for the position he now occupies, placing him as it does in line for election to the Presidency at a future meeting of the Association, was a fitting recognition of the energetic ability and sterling worth of one of the able men of that branch of the National Service that has furnished many bright minds to the Association. Inspector Wise is a gentleman of pleasing address, a quick-witted and ready debater, fitted by nature and education for the position he occupies in the Navy and in this Association, or any he may be called to fill in the future.

Dr. Wise was born October 7, 1848, and his courteous manner and soft, broad accent betray the Virginian. He received his education at the University of Virginia and Washington University, Baltimore, of both of which he is an alumnus. He graduated in medicine in 1869, on the 22d of February, and was appointed adjunct to the chair of medical

jurisprudence and hygiene and resident physician in the Washington University Hospital.



MEDICAL INSPECTOR JOHN C. WISE, U. S. NAVY,
Fleet Surgeon, Pacific Station, 1898.
Second Vice-President.

In April of the following year (1870) he received his commission as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. His promotion followed in September, 1882, when he was made

surgeon. In 1896 he was again promoted, since which time he has held the commission of Medical Inspector, and at the present time is Fleet Surgeon of the Pacific Squadron.

During his twenty-eight years of active service in the Navy, Dr. Wise has seen much of the world, the vessels to which he has been assigned having visited in most of the waters of the globe.

While serving on board the "Dispatch," at Constantino-ple, in 1888-89, it was his good fortune to witness the operations of the Turkish Army in the field, on which he transmitted a report. He also investigated and reported on the bubonic plague the same year.

In 1891, while with the "Alliance," at Chemulpro, Corea, Asiatic Station, during an epidemic, he established a small-pox hospital on Rose Island. The doctor has always been an active worker within the lines of his chosen profession, and at the meeting of this Association in Philadelphia and at Columbus had the honor to be the accredited delegate of the Medical Department of the Navy.

CAPTAIN JAMES E. PILCHER, ASST. SURGEON U. S. ARMY.

SECRETARY AND EDITOR.

The Association may well congratulate itself on having secured the services of Captain Pilcher as its Secretary and Editor.

Possessing a natural bent for literary work, his journalistic training in the beginning of his scientific career was such as eminently fitted him for the position he occupies. As Secretary of the Columbus Committee of Arrangements, he demonstrated his capacity for work, in the successful meeting which was its result, and the "Columbus Book" was an index to his literary ability. The volume of Proceedings of the last

meeting stamps him as an editor of rare good taste and judgment, as well as fidelity to the interests of the Association.



CAPTAIN JAMES E. PILCHER,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
Secretary and Editor.

His prompt response to all correspondence relating to the affairs of the Association is especially commendable, and has done much to facilitate the arrangements for a successful meeting in '98.

Captain Pilcher comes of ancestry active in the early historical events of the country, one ancestor having been an officer under Wolfe at the storming of Quebec; another commanded a company in the campaign against Burgoyne, and still others participated in other capacities in our early struggles toward Statehood. Dr. Pilcher was born in Adrian, Michigan, in 1857, and in 1879 received the degree of B.A. from the University of that State. During his academic course he also carried on his medical studies, so that he was able to receive the degree of M.D. from the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, the year following.

Prior to his graduation in medicine he became the Curator of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, and interested in the publication of the Society's transactions, which were then issued in monthly parts as the *Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society*. In 1881, the Society having determined to cease publishing its proceedings, Dr. Pilcher became associated with his brother, Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, and his friend, Dr. George R. Fowler, in the establishment of the *Annals of Anatomy and Surgery*, a successor to the former publication, and the precursor of the *Annals of Surgery*, now so widely known in both hemispheres. He retained his connection with this journal until he entered the military service.

In 1883 he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Army, serving the usual five years as first lieutenant prior to becoming captain. During the fifteen years that have since elapsed, he has been on duty at various stations extending throughout the country from the Rio Grande to the British line, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains.

He has manifested much interest in the extension of first aid instruction in the military service, and has published numerous papers upon the subject, in addition to his book on "First Aid in Illness and Injury," written primarily for the

use of the Army Hospital Corps, but adapted also to civilian and household use. This work is now in its fourth edition, two prior editions having been exhausted in this country and one in Great Britain.

Captain Pilcher has been much interested in the study of the history of medicine, and has printed several studies bearing upon the subject, which have attracted considerable attention upon the part of those interested in that branch of professional work. In recognition of his work in this field, and in certain departments of anatomical and surgical literature, the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him in 1887 by the Illinois Wesleyan University.

He has always been quick to avail himself of the opportunities for professional improvement afforded by association with those interested in similar work, as a result of which he has, from time to time, been made: an honorary fellow of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons, and of the Columbus Academy of Medicine; an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Association of Military Surgeons of the State of Ohio, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, a member of the American Medical Association, and a life member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of which he has been successively Assistant Secretary and Secretary and Editor.

CAPTAIN JAMES J. ERWIN, ASST. SURGEON O. N. G.

TREASURER.

The re-election of Captain Erwin to the office of Treasurer was a proper recognition of his efficiency and faithful performance of duty the year before.

Like Major Hoff, Captain Erwin was very ably introduced to the Association by Captain Pilcher in his Columbus Book.



CAPTAIN JAMES J. ERWIN,
Assistant Surgeon O. N. G.
Treasurer.



NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, NEARING COMPLETION.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

UPON her seven hills sat "Imperial Rome," toward which all roads led, and all thoughts were centered: Empress of the world and the proud home of Cæsar and Cicero.

Kansas City sits upon her seven times seven hills, and is the young but vigorous business queen of as fair a country and as thrifty a people as the shining sun ever shone upon. In her day, all roads led to Rome, but they were just good, plain country roads, worn smooth by the sandal-footed wayfarer; while to-day, Kansas City, from her position in the center of the United States, and the western border of the greatest State of them all, sees not only all foot-paths, wagon-roads and boulevards leading her way, but all the railroads, crowding one upon another, seeking entrance at her portals. And why? Because munificent Nature, in distributing her favors over a fair land, lavished her good things at this particular spot where Kansas City stands, and, although ambitious man may have tried to divert the tide of empire to other spots, Nature's purpose was too strong, and here, as Nature decreed, is the gate-way from the populous East to what was the boundless West, but is now the wealth of a great nation and the storehouse of the world.

Kansas City was already a flourishing Osage village when De Soto, with his band of Spanish cavaliers, reached the banks of the Mississippi River. The Kaw brave dropped his blanket when he reached the mouth of the Kansas River, and washed off his war-paint in its flowing waters; it was his home. It is now a well-established fact that Francisco Vasquis de Coronado spent some time in and about the present site of Kansas City, and recognized the value of its geographical location.

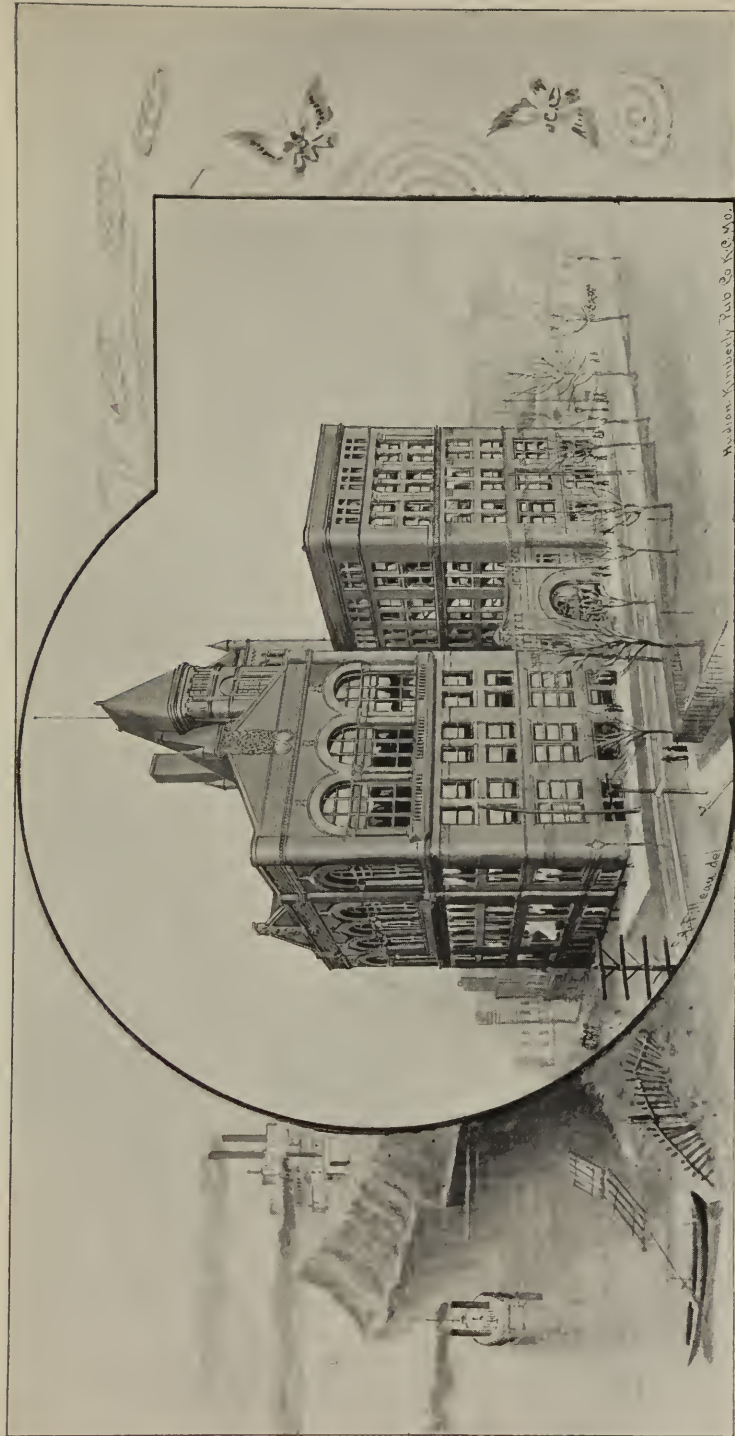
Lewis and Clarke rested here in 1804, before striking into the western wilderness on their famous expedition of explora-

tion. The names of Pike, Frémont, Benton, Gilpin, and many others, familiar in the history of the West, are especially interwoven with the annals of this city, whose wonderful growth has been the marvel of the modern civilization. Historical mention of the present site of Kansas City is made in the *Memoirs of Daniel Boone, Jr.*, who reached "Great Bend" in the Missouri River about the close of the last century, noting at the time the spot on which Kansas City now stands. On his return to St. Louis, he sent word to his father and friends, left in Kentucky, that he had found a wonderfully fertile country, abounding in game, and of unlimited resources. As a result, Daniel Boone, Sr., and many others emigrated to Missouri.

The first white woman to reach a point as far west as the Kaw mouth was Madame Louis Grandlouis, who left the little French village of St. Charles in the beginning of the present century, and with her husband journeyed up the river, and after a voyage of three months, landed at what is now known as Randolph Bluff, where they spent the winter. The next year Marie Berenice Choteau arrived and made her home at the trading-post just below the present gas works in the East Bottoms. These two became fast friends, and together suffered the privations and discomforts incident to pioneer life.

There are many interesting incidents interwoven with the history of this early settlement, many strange and rare characters here, whose biographies would furnish adventure striking and varied enough to satisfy the most exacting dramatist, and prove again the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction."

It was about the year 1820 that emigration from Kentucky and Virginia began. First came the Prudommes, the Choteaus, the Guinottes, and the Sublettes, all French traders. Then the McCoys, Chicks, Campbells, Ransoms, Smarts,



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.
Commercial Club Rooms. Place of Meeting.

McGees, Gillisses, Mulkeys, Gregorys, McDaniels, Jenkins, Likens, Scarritts, and others, since well known, and whose indomitable energy and courage has been left as a heritage to the city and their successors.

There were two settlements of these early pioneers, one at the mouth of the Kaw or Kansas River, the other on the Missouri River front. It was while these two trading-posts were bartering with the friendly Indians and adding to their own and the wealth of the East, transporting their goods back and forth upon the turbid bosom of the "Big Muddy," that that great commercial current, which, like a great waterway, always seeks a natural channel for its floods, began to shape itself in the West and Southwest, from the land of the Montezumas, and the rich gold-fields of California, and the Rocky Mountains, and with ever-increasing volume to pour itself out through the ways Nature designed for it. The result all the world has felt.

The "Town of Kansas" was not incorporated until 1839, and among the incorporators we find the names of Hiram Northup, Jacob Reagan, John C. McCoy, Henry Jobe, William Gilliss, Robert Campbell, T. P. McGee, W. B. Evans, and W. S. Chick, the latter of whom is living at this writing.

During the winter of 1843-44 there had been an unprecedented fall of snow in the mountains drained by the Missouri River, and when it began melting and poured into the Upper Missouri River, heavy rains began falling and continued until came what is known as the June rise.

The consequence was a flood, the like of which was never seen before nor since in this Western country. The river bottoms were covered from the bluffs on the south to the line of hills several miles away on the north, and what is now known as West Kansas City was fifteen feet under water.

The flood lasted two weeks, and, of course, depopulated the villagers in the bottoms. Many became disgusted and



CITY HALL.

left to try their fortunes in other places; the others moved to the high ground back from the river and laid the foundation for the Kansas City of the present, and the calamity of "'44" apparently gave an impetus to its growth.

On May 3, 1847, Fry P. McGee was elected collector for the "Town of Kansas," and enjoys the distinction of being the first officer chosen for duty in the young city.

The first mention of a newspaper is contained in the record of the meeting of the proprietors of the "Town of Kansas," May 8, 1847, ordering a sale of lots, and making provisions for printing hand-bills and advertising in the *Western Expositor*.

The year 1849 was cholera year, and the plague swept down upon the "Town of Kansas," and in one day thirty of the three hundred persons who composed its population succumbed to the "Black Plague."

Those who could leave did so, and the town was almost depopulated again.

For the next five years it was a struggle between fate and natural advantages. The flood of "'44" had disheartened the people, and the death-breathing contagion had left them desperate, but in 1853 (March) a proclamation was posted on trees and fences at cross-roads, stating that there was to be an election of mayor and alderman for the City of Kansas. At this election William Gregory was made the first mayor of Kansas City. His son, Robert L. Gregory, is to-day a commissioner of police.

Soon after this, Thomas H. Benton was invited to visit Kansas City and address its people. He was met at Randolph Bluff by Col. M. J. Payne and others, and, ascending to the top of the bluff, where a perfect view of the surrounding country could be had, the great man, pointing to the hills, covered with the primeval forest, said: "There, gentlemen, where that rocky bluff meets and turns aside the sweeping-



COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

current of this mighty river ; there where the Missouri, after running southward for two thousand miles, turns eastward to the Mississippi, a large commercial and manufacturing community will congregate, and less than a generation will see a great city on those hills."

Frémont had said in 1842: " This is the key to the immense territory west of us."

Both these men possessed a prophetic vision that looked deep into the future.

When the war broke out in 1861, Kansas City had a population of nearly seven thousand people; at its close, barely five thousand were left. Situated as it was on the border between a pro-slave and anti-slave State, all the ravages of regular and guerrilla warfare were experienced through the continual invasion of opposing forces.

It was in the autumn of 1865, after the close of the conflict, that the first railroad, the Missouri Pacific, reached Kansas City, and from that day her marvelous growth began.

Many survivors of the war, who, having sacrificed their fortunes in support of principles, found, at its close, that principle and what was left of their energy, after four years of marching and fighting, constituted their entire capital, drifted westward and cast their lot with the young town. Capital was soon attracted by its natural advantages, the knowledge which the advent of the railroad served to hasten in spreading to the eastward.

Until about this period the river, with its " floating palaces," was the principal means of transportation, and in the earlier days had served to attract the pioneer and adventurous spirits, the forerunners of that magnificent and enterprising civilization that is fast reclaiming this whole glorious land of freedom. It was about this time (1866) that, through the exertions of some of Kansas City's public-spirited citizens, whose names are now household words, a charter for a



MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH TO JUNCTION.

bridge was secured, and a contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, under which they were to build to Kansas City instead of to Leavenworth, her rival up the river.

Now began that concentration of railroads which marked the beginning of the end of river traffic, and that marvelously rapid growth into a metropolitan city from a struggling, frontier trading-camp.

Newspapers, schools, churches, and other agencies and evidences of civilization sprang into being. Public enterprises, such as the building of Water Works and Gas Works, the organizing of the Board of Trade, Stock and Grain Exchanges, and Street Railways, began to take shape—in short, the foundation for a great city was laid. Times of depression and panic there have been, but time has demonstrated that nothing short of a national calamity can check her onward march to greatness.

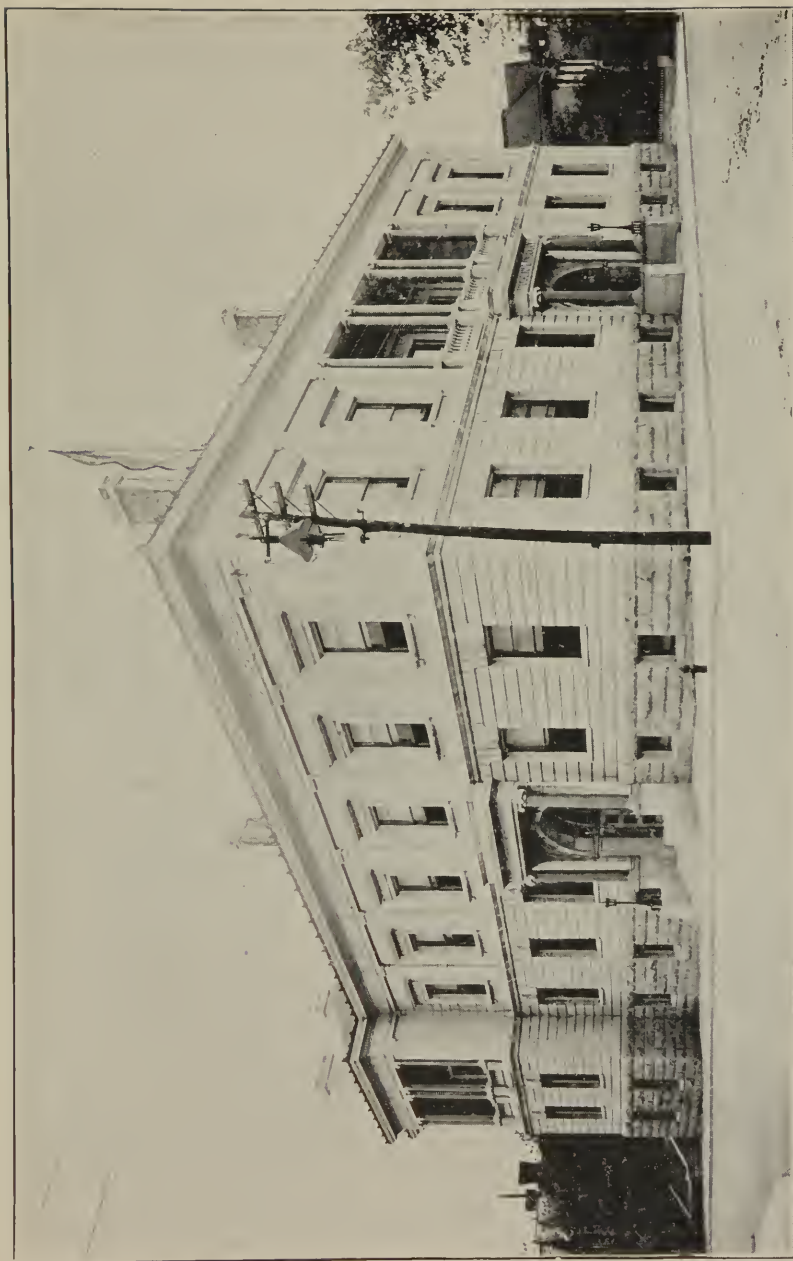
SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY.

If there is one feature of the many good ones possessed by Kansas City of which her citizens are especially proud, and justly, too, it is her system of public schools.

Since its date of organization, in August, 1867, when school was opened in four small rooms, with 225 pupils and 16 teachers, the determination to possess the best public schools possible has ever been the dominant idea of its various boards.

Politics, which enter so largely into other municipal affairs, have at no time been considered in the management of Kansas City's schools. Members of the board are always elected when vacancies occur, regardless of political complexion or conviction, and this particular fact has been most productive in the magnificent system that has grown up from such a modest beginning to its present high standard.

From the four small rooms in 1867, it has spread and grown until now, in 1898, there are 37 model school buildings,



PUBLIC LIBRARY.

including a commodious and beautiful High School, and also a new Manual Training School and Free Library.

The estimated cash value of the property owned by the school district July 1, 1896, was \$1,823,315; to this add the cost of the Library and Training School, and the total is raised to the very creditable sum of \$2,135,500. There are 425 teachers employed in the public schools, and 21,520 pupils in attendance.

The Manual Training School was not finished until October of last year, and was opened a month later with an enrollment of over 600 pupils. The school is a model for buildings of its character. The work so far done in its course of instruction is of the same high order that characterizes that of the other schools of the system.

It would be impossible to over-estimate such educational advantages as those possessed by this city in her superior system of free schools, and cannot fail to impress the stranger within her gates with the kind of citizenship that demands the very best training for her growing youth. Nothing speaks more plainly of the mental development of a community than its demand for books—mental nourishment—and the Free Library, just finished, artistic in design and construction, and teeming with so much that appeals to the seeker after information, is a fair index to the intellectual trend of the public mind.

Kansas City has educational advantages other than those furnished by her public schools, and has a large student population in attendance on the Kansas City Medical College, the University Medical College, Homeopathic Medical College, Women's Medical College, Kansas City Dental College, Western Dental College, and the Kansas City College of Law, and many preparatory private schools and Schools of Music. Through the generosity and public-spiritedness of Col. William R. Nelson, of the *Star*, the nucleus of an Art Association has



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

been gathered into the new Public Library, and a stimulus furnished for an Art School.

The most recent enterprise, and one marking the energy and public-spiritedness of the citizens of Kansas City, is the new Convention Hall, for which ground has been purchased, plans selected and preparations made to carry it to early completion. The means for building this Hall has been raised entirely by public subscription, and its promoters have justified their faith in Kansas City loyalty.

Kansas City is practically the center of the United States geographically, and as the surrounding territory happens to be the greatest producer of agricultural products on the globe, Kansas City's location may be appreciated.

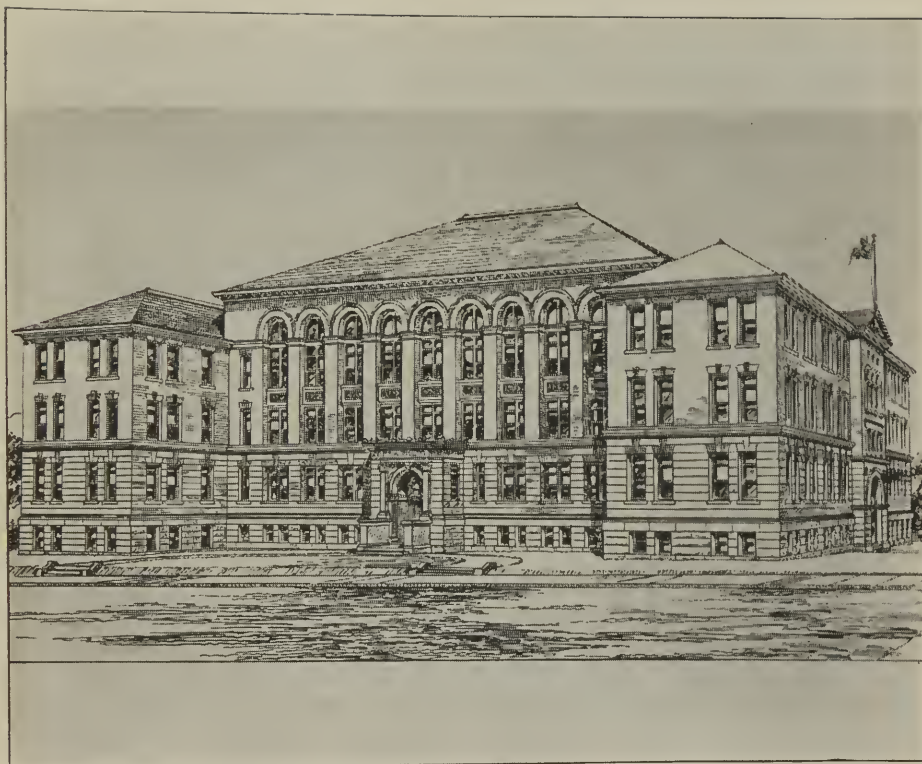
She distributed in 1897 more than 25 per cent of all the wheat produced in the country, and more than 50 per cent of the corn.

To accomplish this, it was necessary to possess railroad facilities in abundance, and in this Kansas City is without a rival, with her 18 systems and 30 lines of roads, constituting a total of nearly 60,000 miles.

She has 398 miles of switching tracks, and nearly 1,600 switches in her manufacturing and jobbing districts.

Situated in the midst of the greatest agricultural district in the world, it is but natural that the jobbing of the implements of agriculture should be the most extensive, and as new territory is developed, this industry is augmented. That which is true of her implement business is also true of her cattle trade. Her proximity to the great cattle-growing districts of the country, and her facilities for handling, killing, and distributing beef are second only to Chicago, and, at her present rate of increase in receipts and numbers slaughtered and packed, will soon outstrip even that metropolis.

There are 177 acres of ground in the Stock Yards, and a magnificent exchange building, through which business to the amount of \$155,000,000 was done in 1897.



MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

Some idea of the enormous amount of this business may be gathered from the following figures: During the last year the cattle receipts amounted to 1,921,962; hogs, 3,350,976; and sheep, 1,140,000; of the cattle and sheep, about half were disposed of here, and nearly all of the hogs.

The packing facilities of Kansas City are next again in importance to Chicago, and should prove of unusual interest to the Military Surgeons, as it is from this point that much of the meat supplied the armies of the world is shipped.

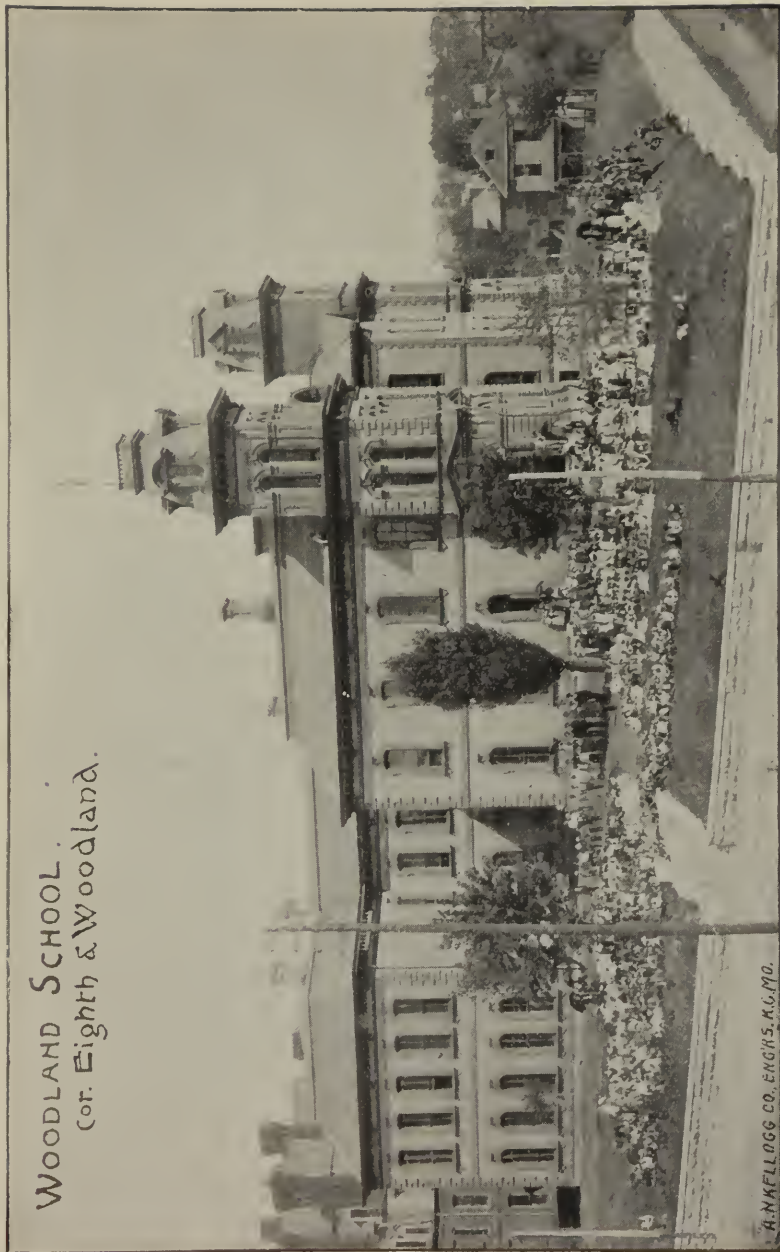
About 8,000 people are interested or employed in the Kansas City packing houses, and the mammoth buildings, in which all the operations, from the killing to the packing and shipping of the product, are conducted, cover acres and acres of ground, and are well worth a visit of inspection.

In other manufactories are invested about \$32,000,000, furnishing employment to nearly 20,000 persons.

Kansas City's facilities for distributing finished products, as well as her proximity to so much raw material, promise that, at a time not far distant, she will undoubtedly be one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the West.

Kansas City is a commercial city by force of circumstances and location, and it is as impossible to divert trade from its natural channel as it is to change the course of the planets or the relations of the seasons; but while she is a great business center, impelled by the activity and energy of her young population to seek engagement in business enterprises, she is not unmindful of the refining influences of the beautiful and artistic, and is just now planning and developing a system of parks and boulevards, which, when finished, will represent the results of a combination of all that is best in the earlier experiments in this direction. When this system is completed, Kansas City, from being known simply as a place of commercial activity, will have developed into an ideal home city for the young and energetic man of affairs and the

WOODLAND SCHOOL.
Cor. Eighth & Woodland.



A. M. KELLOGG CO., ENGRS. & MFGS.



FAIRMOUNT PARK.

elderly retired man of family, whose children will have all the refining influences of educational advantages and artistic environments.

The physical condition of the city is almost daily improving. The streets are well-paved generally, asphalt, of which there is about 60 miles, and vitrified brick predominating. On some of the streets, over which there is very heavy hauling, granite blocks are used; altogether, nearly 120 miles of well-paved streets.

The street railway service is most extensive, and of a very superior order. Owing to the hilly condition of the city, there are many steep grades, in consequence of which the motive power most in use is the cable system. One street railway company, the Metropolitan, alone operates 135 miles of road, both cable and electric, and the Citizens' Cable Company and the Northeast Electric Line bring the grand total up to about 156 miles of well-equipped city transportation lines, by which Independence, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., and Rosedale, Kan., are all closely connected with Kansas City, Mo. The total population of these cities, which are divided only by an imaginary line, and, in reality, form one large and continuous city, is about 225,000.

NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

There are four able and enterprising daily newspapers in the city, the *Kansas City Morning Times* (Democratic), the *Kansas City Morning Journal* (Republican), the *Kansas City Evening Star* (Independent), and the *Kansas City Evening World* (Independent), and many other weekly and monthly publications. The *Medical Record*, the *Medical Index*, and *Langsdale's Lancet* represent the medical profession, and the dental profession is represented by the *Western Dental Journal*. The more important medical societies are the Jack-



VIEW OF FLOWER-BEDS FROM CAFE, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

son County Medical and the Academy of Medicine, both flourishing organizations, meeting bi-monthly.

Of the society of Kansas City, the Association will have a chance to judge for itself. Of its heartiness and sincerity, the writer will vouch; further than this, modesty, a characteristic of all Kansas City inhabitants, forbids mention.



THE COUNTRY CLUB



LOOKING WEST FROM WEST TERRACE.



THE POST OF FORT RILEY, KANSAS, AND THE CAVALRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

"The Post of Fort Riley is situated on a plateau on the left bank of the Kansas River, at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks. It is on the line of the Union Pacific, 136 miles west of Kansas City.

"On the bluffs of the river, overlooking the site of the Post, stands an unpretentious granite shaft, blackened by exposure to the elements for more than fifty years, and which marks the geographic centre of the United States, outside of Alaska.

"On its face is the following inscription: 'Erected to the memory of Brevet Major E. A. Ogden, the founder of Fort Riley. A disinterested patriot and a generous friend and gentleman; a devoted husband and an exemplary Christian. Few men were more respected and loved in their lives, or more lamented in their death. As much a victim of duty as of disease, he collectedly closed a life in the public service, distinguished for integrity and faithfulness.'

" The records of the War Department show that Major Ogden was on duty at the Post as Quartermaster, and died of cholera.

" The Post was established in 1852 and garrisoned in May, 1853. The order setting aside the Military Reservation was issued in 1855. The Reservation, which originally contained about 23,000 acres, now contains 19,899, a small portion, lying between Junction and the Post, having been ceded to a syndicate for the building of a substantial iron bridge across the Republican River, between the Post and town.



THE OGDEN MONUMENT, GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES, OUTSIDE OF ALASKA.

“The Post was originally known as Camp Center, but shortly after occupancy by troops, it was changed to Fort Riley.



COLONEL A. K. ARNOLD,
Commandant, Ft. Riley.

“General Sheridan always took a great interest in Fort Riley. He was an enthusiastic believer in its future as the proper place for the establishment of a school of practical ap-

plication for the Cavalry and Light Artillery Arms of the Service, and gave the idea his most able support and encouragement.

“He succeeded, through representation made to Congress by the late Senator Plumb, in getting ample appropriations for buildings and other necessary expenses to construct a Post commensurate with the object in view. The bill was passed in 1887. The crude buildings which had served as officers’ quarters, soldiers’ barracks, storehouses and corrals for nearly forty years were replaced by commodious buildings of rough-hewn stone, for officers and men; substantial and roomy sta-



RIDING-HALL, FORT RILEY.

Largest in the world, save one at St. Petersburg.

bles; a mess-hall with a seating capacity of more than a thousand for the cavalry, and similar buildings for the light artillery. The old sewerage system was replaced by one modern in plan and perfect in its functions. The water-supply is from eight drive wells, extending to a depth of from 60 to 80 feet, that supply an abundance of water, clear as crystal and free from all surface drainage.

“ A magnificent riding-hall, the largest in the world, save one at St. Petersburg, was constructed, and here it may be remarked that the course of training in individual horsemanship is brought to a state of efficiency that the Army has never before seen, and the raw country boy who enlists is, in time, converted into a fearless and proficient rough-rider, such as makes him the envy of the cowboy of the plains, whose home is in the saddle.

“ The Act of Congress providing for the establishment of a permanent school of instruction was passed in 1887. Five years later, General Orders No. 17 of the War Department, 1892, was published to the Army, organizing the school. The school begins January 10th and ends December 10th. The interim between the periods mentioned being set aside for recreation and rest for officers and men, at which time such as desire may be granted a short leave or furlough. The order governing the establishments of the school directs that its principal object shall be the instruction in combined maneuvers and operations of cavalry and light artillery, but that at least half of the year shall be devoted to instruction in these arms separately. The school is thus divided into a sub-school for cavalry and one for light artillery, each arm complete in itself as regards administration and instruction, the whole commanded by and under the supervision of the commandant of the school, who is a colonel of cavalry, assisted by one lieutenant-colonel, four majors and one lieutenant, as secretary of the school. The scheme of practical instruction is progressive in both sub schools, and the course is complete each year for both.

“ This course prepares the troops for more important work and brings us to a feature of the school which affords a relief to officers and men from the tedium of routine drills and prepares both for those duties and responsibilities which must be assumed in the event of the country becoming involved in war—namely, field exercises.

"The value of the exercises has been understood and practiced for a number of years in European countries, the troops being engaged in the solution of problems simulating



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. RANDOLPH,
Commanding Light Artillery, Ft. Riley.

as nearly as possible the conditions in actual war as could be arrived at under conditions where the opposing sides are really friends and only bluffing with blank cartridges."

But "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and it must not be supposed that *all* the time is taken up with duties at this, one of the most desirable and attractive of the Western Army Posts.

The duties are arranged, as far as possible, so that everything is finished by noon of each day, and the men are allowed to amuse themselves during the afternoon.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, FORT RILEY.

This time is devoted to sports, such as base-ball, foot-ball, hunting and such like exercises. The Reservation and surrounding country abounds in small game, and during the season both officers and men enjoy fine sport.

By Post orders, no shooting is allowed within one mile of the Post, and "Brer Rabbit" and "Mr. Bob White," having learned that their safety depends upon it, keep well within the dead-line.

There is a regular course of athletic and gymnastic drills

kept up along with the other work during the year, and in the spring and fall two days are set apart for field sports



LIEUTENANT W. S. SCOTT,
Adjutant First Cavalry.
Secretary Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Ft. Riley.

between the different organizations, during which time the ladies become quite as enthusiastic as the officers.

One of the most interesting features is the steeple-chasing; but such sports as broad and high jumping, running, flat and

with obstacles, and by relay, tug-of-war, pitching Sibley tent and tent-pegging find ardent advocates.

The officers have a fine Hunt Club, with kennels of fox, wolf and grey hounds, and they enjoy much sport chasing jack rabbits and coyotes. They also have a Polo Club, with a number of enthusiastic players. There are also Shooting, Golf, and Tennis Clubs, in more or less flourishing condition.

As to the social features of the garrison, there are about forty married officers stationed at the Post, with a fair quota of bachelors and young ladies. For those who are familiar



BARRACKS, FORT RILEY.

with garrison life, it is needless to explain the many ways resorted to in making the time pass pleasantly.

The inhabitants of a station remote from cities must depend almost entirely upon their own resources for their social enjoyments. Being so intimately acquainted, and all of similar tastes, there is no end to the schemes adopted for their mutual pleasure and entertainment.

At "Riley," during the winter months there is one continual round of parties, dinners, informal and formal gatherings, and the usual garrison hop one evening of each week, at which a certain Mrs. ———, made famous by Captain

King, in his "The Daughter of the Regiment," is conspicuous by her absence.

On the whole, Fort Riley in the Army is universally regarded as a most desirable station, both from a professional and a social standpoint.

WILL T. STARK.



MONUMENT TO SOLDIERS WHO WERE KILLED IN BATTLE WITH THE SIOUX AT WOUNDED KNEE AND DREXEL MISSION.

TWO LETTERS OF INVITATION.

FORT RILEY, KAN., January 31, 1898.

MY DEAR DOCTOR STARK:

The Commandant, Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cavalry, extends to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, through you, a cordial invitation to visit Fort Riley on Saturday, June 4th, or at such time during the next annual meeting as will be most convenient and agreeable to the Committee of Arrangements. A programme will be arranged for their entertainment, consisting, probably, of

A mounted parade,
Cavalry and artillery drills,
Band concert by the 1st Cavalry Band,
and some effects of Shrapnel fire for those who desire to visit the target range.

Very respectfully,

W. S. SCOTT,

First Lieut. and Adj. 1st Cavalry, *Secretary*.

To Captain W. T. Stark, A. D. C., National Guard of Missouri,
Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, MO., February 14, 1898.

DR. W. T. STARK, Rialto Building, City.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have been informed that the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will hold its eighth annual meeting in Kansas City on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of next June. As your Association is a National one, I hereby take pleasure, on behalf of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, in extending an invitation to your Association to hold its meetings on the above days at our club-rooms.

Yours truly,

WM. BARTON,

President.

ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Eighth Annual meeting, which will convene in Kansas City June 1-3, 1898, is ready to announce that its preparations for a most successful meeting are complete.

Invitations to be present by delegates have been extended, through the State Department, to all foreign nations having representatives at Washington, and it is reasonably expected that favorable responses will be returned from a number of them. Correspondence has been had with the government of every State not represented in the Association, and with many individual members of their medical departments, and it is confidently predicted that many additions to the Association membership will be made at this meeting.

The headquarters of the Association will be in the Coates House, where the Registration and Credential Committees will be in session Wednesday and Thursday; it is hoped, however, that members will report promptly Wednesday morning, as this time has been designated for this purpose, and the meeting of committees.

It is also desirable that the roll of members in attendance be completed as early as possible.

Return fare certificates should be presented at the same time.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES.

Reduced rates will be arranged for, as heretofore, for persons attending this meeting.

Return fare certificates should be left with the Committee of Arrangements for endorsement by Major Briggs, chairman of Transportation Committee, who will see that they are properly countersigned by the local ticket agent.

It is suggested that those who contemplate attending the meeting of the *American Medical Association* at Denver, the following week, purchase through tickets with stop-over privilege.

PLACES OF MEETING.

Through the courtesy of the Commercial Club the Association has been accorded the privilege of its club-rooms for regular meetings. The public session will be held in the Coates Opera House.

HOTELS.

The hotels of Kansas City, with rates charged by each one, are as follows:

Coates—American plan.....	\$3.00 to \$5.00
Midland— { American plan.....	3.00 to 5 00
{ European plan.....	1.00 to 3.00
Savoy— { American plan.....	2.00 to 2.50
{ European plan.....	1.00 to 1.50
Victoria—American plan.....	2.50 to 3.50
Centropolis—American plan.	2.00

UNIFORMS.

Full-dress shall be worn at the public session on Wednesday evening, and at all other evening entertainments.

Fatigue uniforms shall be worn during the day.

Civilian evening dress may be worn with the Association button, if preferred, in the evening.

Each member of the Association is requested to fill out and mail the enclosed postal card.

Details from the Hospital Corps of the 3d Missouri Infantry and Battery "B." N. G. M., will be in attendance at the Union Station, Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, to give such information and assistance as the arriving members may require.

All communications relating to local affairs should be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements for the Association of Military Surgeons, 503 Rialto Building, Kansas City, Mo.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

On Thursday afternoon, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Nelson will receive the visiting ladies at their home, Forty-fifth Street and Warwick Boulevard. Carriages will be provided.

On Thursday evening, receptions will be tendered the Association by the President and Mrs. Griffith, and Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Armour, Thirty-fifth Street and Warwick Boulevard.

Friday afternoon, a reception has been provided for the ladies at the Country Club.

For Friday evening a trolley party, on the Kansas City and Independence Electric Line, to Fairmount Park, has been arranged, where further entertainment will be provided.

On Saturday morning, all arrangements have been made to take the Association and accompanying friends for a visit to Fort Riley, through the courtesy of Col. A. K. Arnold, who extended the invitation, and Lieut. W. S. Scott, Adj. 1st Cavalry. An interesting programme has been arranged.

Major Randolph, in command of the Light Artillery, very kindly offers his services in any capacity most satisfactory to the visitors.



OPENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 2 P. M.—COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS.

Reception of the Association by the President of the Commercial Club, Mr. Wm. Barton.

Appointing Nominating Committee.

President's Annual Address, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Griffith, Medical Director N. G. Missouri, President of the Association.

"The Results of Further Experience with the Kola Nut," Colonel George H. Penrose, Surgeon-General N. G. Utah.

"Personal Experience with the U. S. Army Emergency Ration," Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Smart, U. S. Army.

"Camp Sanitation, with Special Reference to the National Guard of Pennsylvania," Major W. H. Egle, Surgeon N. G. Pennsylvania.

"Care and Health of Troops," Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Devine, Medical Director Second Brigade, Massachusetts V. M.

"Practical Observations on the Most Successful Methods in the Management of Pneumonia, Applicable to the Field," Brigadier-General M. O. Terry, Surgeon-General N. G. S. New York.

"Continued Non-Infectious Fevers," Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, U. S. Navy.

"The Evil Influence of Venereal Diseases in Camps," First Lieutenant Angelo Festorazzi, Assistant Surgeon Alabama State Troops.

"On Yellow Fever, with Special Reference to Prophylaxis," Captain W. C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

DISCUSSION.

"The Best Organization for the Medical Department of a State Service."

PUBLIC SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 8 P. M.—COATES HOUSE.

Music by the Third Mo. Infantry Band.

1. March—"Merry Americans".....*H. O. Wheeler*
2. Overture—"Semiramide"*Rossini*
 Invocation, Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Chaplain Third Infantry.
 Introduction, Captain W. T. Stark, A. D. C., N. G. Missouri, Chairman Sub-Committee on Programme.
 "Kansas City," Mayor of Kansas City.
3. Waltz—"Postilion," Descriptive*Fahrbach*
 "The State of Missouri," Hon. John F. Phillips, Judge U. S. Circuit Court.
 "Medical Profession of Missouri," Dr. E. W. Schauffler.
4. "Simplicity".....*Theo. Moses*
 "Missouri National Guard," Brigadier General Milton Moore, First Brigade, N. G. Missouri.
 "The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States," Commodore Albert L. Gihon, Medical Director U. S. Navy (retired).
 Announcements for the Meeting, Lieutenant-Colonel Blencoe E. Fryer, U. S. Army (retired).
 Informal Reception, in theater lobby.
5. March—"Margery" *Chas. Daniels*

THIRD SESSION,

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 10 A. M.—COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS.

"The Influence of the Climate of Whipple Barracks, Arizona, upon Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as Shown by Army Experience," First Lieutenant A. S. Porter, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

"A Plea for a More Thorough Knowledge of Ophthalmology on the Part of the Army Surgeon," Major J. M. Banister, Surgeon U. S. Army, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"Some Surgical Procedures for the Cure of Hernia and Varicocele, with a View to the Retention of Men in Active Service," Passed Assistant Surgeon William C. Braisted, U. S. Navy.

"Notes on Military Surgery from a Flying Visit through Various European Countries, 1897," Colonel W. H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army.

"My Conversion from Conservatism to Early Surgical Interference in Appendicitis," Major A. C. Girard, Surgeon U. S. Army, Fort Douglas, Utah.

"Antiseptic Treatment of Gunshot Wounds," Major James E. Simpson, Surgeon Second Corps of Cadets, Mass. V. M.

"Field Antisepsis, Best and Simplest," Major William Cogswell, Surgeon 8th Regiment, Mass. V. M.

"Medico-Military Problem, Connected with a Supposed Attack on New London by an Invading Force," Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard B. Almy, Medical Director N. G. Conn. (retired).

"The Best Method of Rationing National Guardsmen in Camp and on Emergency."

FOURTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 2 P. M.—COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS.

"Medical Arrangements with an Army in the Field," Surgeon Captain R. Fletcher, British Army, London, England.

"Medical History of the Hazleton Campaign, September, 1897," First Lieutenant George H. Halberstadt, Acting Surgeon 3d Brigade, N. G. Pennsylvania.

"Bicycling in the Army, from the Point of View of the Surgeon," First Lieutenant J. M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

"Ambulance Methods and Transport of Wounded," Medical Inspector J. C. Wise, U. S. Navy.

"The Ski as Used for Military Purposes in the Yellowstone National Park," Captain A. E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

"The Alaska Relief Expedition of 1898," First Lieutenant Franklin M. Kemp, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Officer.

"The Organization and Equipment of the State Medical Services, with Special Reference to Recent Improvements," Assistant Surgeon-General C. H. Alden, U. S. Army.

"Serious Obstacles to Progress in the National Guard," Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jarvis, Assistant Surgeon-General N. G. New York.

FIFTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 10 A. M.—COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS.

"The Texas Volunteer Guard," Captain J. D. Westervelt, Jr., Assistant Surgeon 1st Arty. Batt., Texas V. G.

"Some Suggestions for the Organization and Interior Economy of a State Medical Sub-Depot in War-time," Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon U. S. Army, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

"A Surgeon's Sparks and Splinters," Brigadier-General F. W. Byers, Surgeon-General N. G. Wisconsin.

"Notes on Some Recent Military Surgical Literature," Captain James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

"Degeneration in Military Life," Captain C. E. Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

"The Walk of the Soldier," Dr. E. H. Bradford, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Some Observations on the Effects Produced by the New 6 m. m. Rifle and Projectile," Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, U. S. Navy.

Demonstrations of the following appliances:

An Improved Bicycle Litter, devised by Mr. Frederick Remington.

A New Field Tourniquet, suggested for use in the Navy Department.

SIXTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 2 P. M.—COMMERCIAL CLUB ROOMS.

"The Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and What It has Accomplished for the Army," Major H. O. Perley, Surgeon U. S. Army, Commanding.

"Discharge on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability in the U. S. Army," Colonel Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Articles, titles not yet announced:

By General N. Senn, Surgeon-General N. G. Illinois.

By First Lieutenant C. E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

"The Examination of Enlisted Men as Regards Eyesight and Hearing," Major Charles M. Robertson, Surgeon 2d Regiment, Iowa N. G., Davenport, Iowa.

"Serum Therapy and Its Scope in Military Medicine," Major A. L. Mann, Surgeon N. G. Illinois (retired), Elgin, Ill.

"A Calisthenic and Setting-up Drill," Surgeon Henry G. Beyer, U. S. Navy.

"Gas and Ether Anæsthesia," Lieutenant-Colonel B. E. Fryer, U. S. Army (retired).

"Some Account of the Naval Medical School for Assistant Surgeons," Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles F. Stokes, U. S. Navy.

"The Hygiene of the Navy Ration," Surgeon H. G. Beyer, U. S. Navy.

"Transportation of the Wounded in War," Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon U. S. Army.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

FOR 1897 AND 1898.

President, Lieutenant-Colonel Jefferson D. Griffith, Medical Director Missouri National Guard, Surgeon-General (retired) of Missouri.

First Vice-President, Major John Van Rensselaer Hoff, U. S. Army, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Second Vice-President, Medical Inspector (Commander) John C. Wise, U. S. Navy, Fleet Surgeon Pacific Squadron.

Secretary and Editor, Captain James E. Pilcher, U. S. Army, Fort Crook, Nebraska.

Treasurer, Captain James J. Erwin, Ohio National Guard, 1617 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Assistant Secretary, Captain W. A. Westervelt, Assistant Surgeon Ohio N. G., 62 E. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

The foregoing are also *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Officers ex-officio.

Brigadier-General Frederick W. Byers, Surgeon-General Wisconsin N. G.

Brigadier-General James Taggart Priestly, Surgeon-General Iowa N. G.

Brigadier-General Marshall O. Terry, Surgeon-General New York N. G.

Colonel Clayton Parkhill, Surgeon-General Colorado N. G.

Major Henry M. W. Moore, Surgeon-General Ohio N. G.

The Ex-Presidents ex-officio.

Colonel Nicholas Senn, Surgeon-General Illinois N. G.

Brigadier-General George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General United States Army.

Colonel Louis W. Read, Surgeon-General Pennsylvania N. G.

Medical Director (Commodore) Albert L. Gihon, U. S. Navy.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Publication Committee—Captain James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; Captain Gilbert I. Cullen, Assistant Surgeon Ohio N. G.; Captain W. Alfred Westervelt, Assistant Surgeon Ohio N. G.

Literary Committee—Colonel Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Army; Brigadier-General George Cook, Surgeon-General (retired) N. H. N. G.; Surgeon (Lieutenant) Charles A. Siegfried, United States Navy; Major George H. Rohé, Surgeon Veteran Corps, Md. N. G.; Major Theodore W. Evans, Surgeon Wis. N. G.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

On Official Recognition of Insignia—Major John Van Rensselaer Hoff, Surgeon U. S. Army; Captain Arthur R. Jarrett, Assistant Surgeon New York N. G.; Medical Inspector (Commander) Robert A. Marmion, United States Navy.

On Credentials—Major George Halley, Surgeon N. G. Missouri; Major Louis A. La Garde, Surgeon U. S. Army; Major Herman Tuholske, Surgeon N. G. Missouri.

On Necrology—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. French, Medical Director Rhode Island M.; Captain Robert J. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; Surgeon (Lieutenant) Philip Leach, United States Navy.

On Transportation—Major Albert H. Briggs, Surgeon N. G. S. New York.

On Securing Uniformity of Organization of the Medical Department in the Military Establishments of the Several

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